

Appendix C

Forecasting and Managing Training Ammunition

Units are authorized by AR 5-13 to use conventional ammunition during readiness training for combat. The Army training goal is a combat ready force prepared to mobilize and deploy on short notice and to fight and defeat the enemy. This appendix provides general guidance on forecasting and managing training ammunition. Specific references to appropriate DA pamphlets are included for calculating and forecasting ammunition requirements.

TRAINING STANDARDS AND STRATEGIES

C-1. The Standards in Training Commission was established in 1982. Its mission is to determine quantities and types of munitions required for soldiers, crews, and units to attain and sustain weapons proficiency relative to readiness levels. Weapons committees (i.e., Air Defense, Armor, Aviation, Engineer, Field Artillery and Infantry) develop weapons training standards and strategies, and the STRAC Steering Committee reviews and approves them. DA Pam 350-38 identifies weapons and weapon systems for which training programs have been written and approved. Commanders must examine each strategy as it applies to the unit's MTOE, METL, training level, time available, and unique training needs. Also, commanders must consider the unit's overall training program and objectives as specified by the applicable SM, CTT, and ARTEP, as well as the availability of simulators and devices.

C-2. Training strategies and ammunition requirements are not prescriptive. Commanders must determine and design strategies that allow their units to attain standards. The STRAC strategies are models for training and resourcing and represent *one way* to attain and sustain standards. Because they are generic and notional, they do not generate specific requirements. Commanders can select from a generic menu of training events that allows them to train towards a specific assigned mission or training goal. This flexibility is intended to accommodate unit requirements.

C-3. Training strategy tables reflect generic requirements. They do not automatically translate into resource authorizations or allocations of rounds on the ground to be fired. Factors affecting annual authorizations for training ammunition include:

- STRAC strategies.
- Budgetary constraints.
- Unit priority.
- Historical expenditures.
- War reserves.

C-4. DA Pams 350-38 and 350-39 contain requirement computation data for training ammunition. Figures are based on the number of weapons systems assigned, readiness levels, and quantities of ammunition needed to sustain

soldier and crew proficiency. They apply to the weapon and weapon systems used throughout the force for both the Active and Reserve Components. These pamphlets provide commanders and other unit trainers with a common set of standards for weapon and weapon system qualification. Also, they offer suggested weapons training strategies, a model for resource requirements, and measurable standards for evaluating overall training readiness.

FORECASTING

C-5. Forecasting ammunition requirements is a peacetime procedure. It is based on data in the pamphlets cited above and on projected training events such as individual weapons qualification, FTXs, and crew weapons qualification. Factors that impact requirements-determination forecasting include the following:

- Historical and actual ammunition consumption data from previous training exercises.
- Training objectives.
- Equipment/weapon system availability.
- Range time.

C-6. Training ammunition requirements are determined using DA Form 5514-R. This document summarizes the total quantity of each DODIC needed to support training during the coming 12 months. As prescribed by AR 5-13, MACOMs modify and provide requirements to HQDA before the beginning of each fiscal year. HQDA gives MACOMs the authorization for training ammunition based on stock availability, funding, ammunition production, transportation, and other considerations. Units prepare and use this forecast to maintain an up-to-date calculation of ammunition needs. MACOMs use it to determine requisition needs. This forecast also feeds the WARS.

C-7. To get ammunition for training, units must prepare training ammunition forecasts IAW DA Pam 710-2-1 and submit them as directed by the MACOMs. Time frames for submitting forecasts also are prescribed by the MACOMs. Generally, the procedure is as follows:

- Determine planned training requirements for each of the next 12 months.
- Determine the DODIC and quantity needed for each training requirement. Refer to the computation data in DA Pams 350-38 and 350-39.
- Do not exceed a quantity when that quantity remains on the authorized allocation for the current fiscal year.
- Coordinate with the S3/S4, G4, or DOL to ensure that quantities forecast are not excessive and that the correct historical data were used when computing requirements for months in the next fiscal year.
- Use DA Form 5514-R to record the total for each DODIC required for each month in which the unit will draw training ammunition from an ASA.
- Submit the completed forecast to the next higher headquarters.

Each level in the chain of command uses DA Form 5514-R to consolidate and forward the forecasts to the next higher headquarters IAW means prescribed by the MACOM.

MANAGING

C-8. Units that request and receive ammunition from an ASA must maintain training ammunition management and control documents. Use the documents listed below to manage training ammunition and missile authorizations, to control issue of ammunition and missiles, and to ensure that unexpended ammunition and ammunition residue are controlled until returned to the ASA:

- DA Form 5203.
- DA Form 5204.
- DA Form 581 or automated equivalent.
- DA Form 581-1.
- DA Form 3151-R.
- DA Forms 5515 and 5515-1.
- DA Form 2064.

The TAMIS Authorization Report is used to maintain a running balance of the annual training authorization by deducting, from the initial authorization, issues from the ASA. The G-3 or installation DOL usually manages this computer-based report.

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND AMNESTY PROGRAMS

C-9. Upon departure from the ASA, the receiving unit must provide physical security for ammunition IAW AR 190-11 and DA Pam 710-2-1. At the discretion of their MACOMs, AC and ARNG units located OCONUS are authorized home storage of training ammunition. The same storage and inventory procedures that apply to basic load ammunition apply to training ammunition. Also, AR 190-11 outlines construction requirements for ammunition storage rooms and magazines, and DA Pam 710-2-1 provides guidance on field storage and use of residue items for training.

C-10. Installation commanders will establish and implement an amnesty program that does not intimidate the individual or prevent the individual from freely turning in ammunition. The intent of amnesty programs is to ensure maximum recovery, not to circumvent normal turn-in procedures. Commanders will monitor amnesty programs as indicators of effectiveness of ammunition accountability and ensure that they are not used to circumvent accountability. See DA Pam 710-2-1 for more guidance on establishing an amnesty program.